The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1868. NO. 260.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 75 FOURTH STREET.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Military Goods.

Ice Cream Sale.

Old Dollar Jewelry.

Valuable Summer Goods at Low Prices.

Ice Cream, Ice Freezer Mill.

Low Shoulder Fifty Per Cent.

Superior Confectionery.

Oysters, Game and Confectionery.

Excursion Ground for a Week.

Refreshments, &c.

Notice.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

...ion and Democratic Odiousness to destroy an ob... ...ering cost to the United States Senate, and ... ...ll remove South next spring with that end in ...

It is report...d that Senator Sumner, who is ... to Democratic candidates for Governor of Ill... ...ork, is not inclined to oppose the Seymour and ...

There is no doubt that a movement is on foot among the Johnson men and Conservatives to nominate Chase and Ewing, of Kansas, for a third party Presidential ticket. The New York Herald is backing up the movement.

Winslow's carpet factory, east of Camden, New Jersey, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is estimated at several thousand dollars, and was partially covered by insurance. About one hundred persons are thrown out of work by the accident.

Deputation from the Pottsville mining region have called to state that the strike will be satisfactorily made, as the proprietors of mines are inclined to accept the terms offered. There are now no appre...hensions of an outbreak.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, was fu...ously crowded with inquiring communities ...day. A large number of Bishops, from ...ghboring districts, were present and partici...ated in the services, and the ringing was ...ntinuous.

Within the forty-eight hours ending Sunday afternoon there were no cases of cholera in Buffalo, seven of which have proved fatal.

The earliest steps of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, at Prairie, Wis., were turned on Sunday, June 800,000.

Above one hundred of the fire-flies that made their appearance some months ago during the night, in Memphis, clad in the most common uniform through the different streets, and subdued, staggered, almost even sprang into their midst.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson has promised to take the stump for the Seymour ticket in September in New York and the New England States.

United States District Attorney Fitch, of Georgia, Democratic delegate to New York, is the candidate of the party for United States Senator. It is said that $50,000 has been raised in New York to use in this fight, or enough to buy both houses of the Georgia Legislature.

The Congressional Executive Committee are actively engaged in preparing for the campaign. They have authorized that ample funds will be at their disposal, and have already made arrangements for the publication of a judicious line of campaign documents.

Judge Pitzer, a prominent Republican, from Indiana, Miss., reports that the official canvass is nearly complete, and shows a Democratic majority of 1,500. The Democratic committee are engaged in investigating the election returns, and claim to have proof of frauds to the amount of over three thousand votes. The wife of ex-Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, and the assassination of several capitalists is reported.

Letters from Shanghai, dated May 20, state that the Hyde Commission had returned from the mission in search of facts relative to the destruction of the American schooner General Sherman. It appears that the Sherman had been attacked on the coast of Corea, and destroyed by the natives, who massacred and cannibalized the crew, which we may more up. All on board perished.

The steamship Minnesota arrived at New York on Sunday from Liverpool, with eleven hundred steerage passengers, of which number five hundred are Germans, who are in charge of Elder Kelly, whom they designate as one of President. To-day accompanied by a band of Brigham Young missionaries, who sail for Utah, numbering about fifty believers are to follow as soon as they can be shipped at Liverpool.

The soldiers' picnic in and about Wheeling were decorated on Sunday with flowers, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. Governor Boreman and others delivered addresses at the Fair Ground.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Philadelphia, on Sunday, last, Wm. McElroy, D. D., was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Scranton, and the Rev. J. F. Shanahan was consecrated Bishop of the new Diocese of Wilmington. The Right Rev. Bishop McCort was the consecrator, the assistant Bishops being Dr. Wolfe, of Richmond, Elders, of Syracuse, Lynch, of Charleston, and Domenec, of Pittsburgh. The services filled five hours.

A great international Commercial Convention is to be held in Portland, Maine, on the 4th of August, to consider the various projects now before the country for increasing the facilities of intercourse between the interior and the seaboard, to urge the adoption of measures to secure commerce in bonded transit through the country, and to secure unrestricted freedom of trade throughout North America. Delegates are expected from all sections of the country.

At a Democratic ratification meeting held at Richmond on Saturday night, Governor Vance declared that while the confederacy fought for what it would be won by the election of Seymour and Blair. Governor Vance was in favor of supporting the nominations, because of a belief that the next Legislature would, which alleged secession ordinance, and thus be able to wipe more effectually all over. He repeatedly suggested Blair, because he had promised revocation, &c.

Judge Hall, of the United States Circuit Court, Buffalo, has decided the recondite case of Baker, and he has been handed over to the United States Marshal, who will remove the prisoner to Canada. Judge Hall's decision is to the effect that although a foreign conviction, under the laws of New York, does not create a citizen incompetent, the Governor of Louisiana cannot pardon a person who has been convicted of crime in a foreign country. The court does not go into the case of a foreign conviction. This decision is deemed very important in a legal point of view.

The steamer Hermania, from Europe, arrived yesterday.

Tomlinson & Barlow's lumber yard, at Bridgeport, Conn., was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Loss $100,000; insured.

Hon. Wm. Pinkney White has been appointed by the Governor of Texas United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Beverly Johnson.

Bolton, associated with Caroline Wardle, of the Hide and Leather Bank of Boston, is defending the notion that he has been held for trial in default of $5,000 bail.

A. W. Griswold, cashier of a Burlington, Vt., bank, was robbed of a thousand dollars in Government bonds yesterday.

The thermometer at New York, yesterday, ranged in shade. There were many cases of sun-stroke.

Washington specials state that Seward left home further indulging in the mania for real estate speculations by purchasing dwellings and lots from Wm. Wilson, Esq., and Minister Rousseau has agreed with Secretary Seward to purchase the house he now occupies on the corner of H and Vermont avenue.

Sam Smith and Lamb, two foreigners were arrested in yesterday on provisional charges of piracy. The vessels out at twelve miles, and started offshore. The 16th amendment was ratified, and this the Senate adjourned, until Monday, when the Democrats will open their campaign. Adjourned.

FIRST EDITION.

10 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

CORRUPTION IN PATENT OFFICE.

A THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

The Tax and Tariff Bills.

Butler's Efforts to Tax Bonds.

Commissioner Rollins and his Resignation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D.C., July 13, 1868.

The St. Louis Bridge.

The bill relative to the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, which passed both houses and will go to the President to-morrow, provides that the bridge from St. Louis to Illinois shall have one span of at least two hundred feet, that the corporation may construct a most, gates and issue bonds payable principal and interest in gold; that the bridge shall be a post road; that the Brokers may hold meeting either in Illinois or Missouri; that the tolls to be fixed by the Legislatures of those States shall not be increased but may be reduced.

Appointments.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day was that of E. S. Wolcott, Collector of Internal Revenue, Eighth Illinois District, vice Miller, to be removed. It was sent in last January, subsequently withdrawn, then sent in again at a later date and rejected, and will probably go the same way now.

Patent Office Ring.

The Committee on Retrenchment have had their attention called to the affairs of the Patent Office. The actions of the President has materially placed the whole appearance and all operations of the office in a new light. The Commissioner was an open defender of the President, and was in close accordance and confidence with him. Under the circumstances, it was supposed that all the Commissioner did was done with the President's approval. Such a supposition would be a very grave one for the President. The Senate Committee on Patents has a bill to remedy this and other evils, and the ring, by providing that one of the three examiners shall be appointed as commissioner, whenever a vacancy occurs in the latter's office. The present ring clerk with his friends are very busy trying to defeat this bill.

Chase and Ewing.

The dissatisfaction about the Seymour and Blair ticket among those who were expected to support it does not lie in the least degree. The action in particular are very much down on the ticket, and are talking a great deal as to what they shall do. Some of them already believe in Grant and Colfax. While others, with a few of Chase's friends, are apparently figuring to see what could be done with a new ticket. The most party men here do not see how Seymour is to run, but not without head of responsibility, and nobody seems to think it can accomplish anything. It talks of Chase and Ewing as a combination.

The Tax Bill.

The Conference Committee on the tax bill held a session this morning of two hours, and passed upon all of the minor amendments of the House. Another session of the same will be held in the morning, and the Committee are pretty certain to report by Wednesday. It consists of Senators Sherman, Morrill, of Vermont, and Buckalew, and Representatives Schenck, Harper and Allison. The increased tax on banks will be omitted.

The Tariff Bill

Was discussed two hours in the House this afternoon, but no action was given. Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, from the Committee on Commerce, has a report from such committee in relation to the tariff bill, at the last and present sessions. The vote on taking up the bill on the day was to 57, three being more Pittsburghs, the Democrats among the affirmatives, and thirty Republicans among the negatives.

Pardoned Disabilities.

The Senate Judiciary Committee are actively engaged this morning clearing their desks of all papers asking for a removal of political disabilities, reporting favorably upon the bill passed by the House last week, and against one. A. Jones, of Tennessee, about which there has been so much talk in the lower branch of Congress.

New Hampshire Senator.

Wm. P. Wright, who was appointed to fill by Gov. Cross, to the vacancy made in the Senate by Secretary Johnson's resignation, is a lawyer of Portsmouth, and was given quite a boom for the Senatorship last winter, but gave way to Gen. Patterson, who was defeated by the failure of the Democratic party having had an unfavorable effect.

Post Office Ring.

The Committee on Retrenchment have had their attention called to the affairs of the Patent

Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1868.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and has daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that runs the telegraph literally, giving the news of all sections of the day.

In one of the ultimate places on the market reports, the Commercial, we will state that they are the only regular in the New York Economist, Merchants' List, Iron Age, and other papers of this class in that and other cities, and that leading Eastern commercial papers and operators regard them with credit. There is within this vicinity more, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the Commercial, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. HOWARD, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. E. Barton,	15. Samuel Shaw,
2. W. J. Dilworth,	16. R. F. Wagenseller,
3. Richard Worley,	17. Chas. R. Buckalew,
4. G. W. Hill,	18. George W. Edie,
5. Watson F. Mcgill,	19. John Stewart,
6. J. B. Bingham,	20. A. G. Olmsted,
7. Francis C. Deakyne,	21. John Scott,
8. Isaac Eckert,	22. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Longstreth,	23. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Reed,	24. James Hill,
11. Wm. Rockhill,	25. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Knowlton,	26. J. B. Rutan.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT WILLIS, JAMES TAYSON, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. BLACK.

CORONER COMMISSION—HENRY LAWRENCE

CORONER COMMISSION—JONATHAN PEELEY.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—S. L. MCCLINTOCK.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MCKELVY.

Tax *Post* is mum on the pivotal question involved in the greenback issue, to wit: If with $400,000,000 greenbacks they are worth sixty cents on the dollar, what will they be worth when $2,000,000,000 have been issued wherewith to pay off the bonds? Will the *Post* answer?

The disaffection among Democrats with the Greyback Ticket is finding expression in sundry promotions, one of the most recent being a third ticket with Chase for President and Pierce for Vice. Such a ticket, it must be confessed, would in every respect be far more respectable than Seymour and Blair. That Senator Buchanan should decline to go on the stump for Seymour is perfectly natural.

The Congressional Conference in the Twenty-third District, met yesterday at Freeport, and after one hundred and one ballots without a choice, adjourned to meet at the same place on the 15th inst. The Butler and Armstrong conferees are determined in their opposition to the renomination of Hon. Thomas Williams, and refused to sanction a motion of the Allegheny conferees that the nomination be referred to a direct vote of the people.

Were the Greyback Convention, with a greenback platform, nominated Pierce Butler for the Vice Presidency, in a wonder which grows daily. Democrats can discover nothing in the nomination to commend, especially in such connection as such a nomination as the election of Buchanan, Hoffman, Cass, or any one of half a dozen other gentlemen whose names were before the Convention. In politics an agitator, a disorganizer and revolutionist by nature, Butler stands on the ticket an insult to the other sense of the country.

The frankness with which the Southern leaders free their minds is one thing in their favor. When we find Governor Vance, of North Carolina, at the ratification meeting in Richmond, declaring that in the election of Seymour and Blair the South will gain everything for which it fought, and Governor Winn saying that the declaration in the New York platform that secession is dead, is a falsehood, we know what is meant. Vance is unequivocal and Winn openly declared that he supported the Buchanan ticket because it meant revolution. Here out-spoken men differ, to be glorified in saying that secession was no error. Such men require no comment.

So the *Post* is already sick of the greenback issue. Reconstruction is now pronounced the "real issue now pending before the country." We knew the prosecutors were getting sick of their ground, but we did not suppose they would forsake it so soon. It is so difficult to flee ungodly that they have done so. But this announcement cannot be believed on them for falling back on reconstruction. Its dates are already in—two more are coming—the third has voted to stay out, which is just as much gain for Grant and Colfax. Reconstruction is an impossible issue—except in the manner proposed by Blair—confiscation, revolution and armed resistance to the laws of Congress. Then, then, is the "real issue" which the *Post* prescribes. Cheerfully do we accept it.

THE SECESSIONAL FAITH FLEDGED

Invidious comparisons are often made between the currency issued during the war for independence and that issued during the war of secession.

These comparisons are sometimes made from other than partisan motives, and sometimes the question is whether hurling these may not be much different, after all and with a sincere desire to know.

A few words will explain. It was issued prior to the adoption of the present constitution, when our government was a confederation, merely a league of friendship between the States. Under this arrangement the general government had no power to levy taxes or collect revenue. To be sure they apportioned the sums needed for national purposes among the States; but if the States refused to pay (which they often did) there was no way of compelling them, and for this reason Congress was often without the means to carry on the war or meet the public engagements.

After the close of the war the Confederation fared into by Congress was foregarded by some of the States. The sums required to be paid into the treasury were not paid, and the result was a general depression of the public credit.

But under our present Constitution, the case is very different. Under the fifteenth section Congress has power for calling out the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasion, and the eighth section gives full power to provide ways and means to meet all expenses incurred.

From this it will be seen that the payment of our National Debt is not only a matter of integrity but a question involving the life of our whole system of government. Lose away this principle and we have the body without the soul, very soon to become a wreck and a by word in the estimation of all honest nations.

In view of this fact, is it not, to say the least, treasonable to attempt to pay off our national debt in greenbacks, thereby producing financial demoralization, and, when the enormous floating debt comes to be paid off, putting the national integrity to a test that may prove fatal to our whole system of government?

THE PARTY OF DISCORD

When Brancy scrambled in the Convention it was supposed he was sound in the Democratic faith. Not so; he is a very doubtful character in the estimation of Pendleton's organ, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Brancy is whipped round hollo; told that he can do no good to the party, and that he spoils all political movement, he teaches. He is denounced as the agent of Rothschilds, and other foreign capitalists, and as being very unpopular in the Great West. Poor Brancy, after having made a set speech in the Convention and done his best to tickle the ears of the groundlings, to be whipped round in such a manner, excites him to pity.

Is Brancy sound in the faith of financial repudiation? If he is no agent of Rothschilds and foreign capitalists, how can he be truthful in ordering greenbacks for bonds? What does Brancy mean? It is high time one question was asked. If not sound on the greenback question Seymour may be turned with the same brush.

The agent of the Rothschilds! Can it be that Brancy is playing the Democratic game for the benefit of the great capitalists of Europe? Have Rothschilds any intention of coming in and playing ball and bear with the greenback policy? That great house has been many times waited on by European Ministers supporting loans. They can do a cool heap of millions for Turkey, case any public pressure in England, are good on the French bourse and talk millions as easily as ordinary people do cents. Brancy, the agent for Rothschilds and European capitalists. What can he want on a greenback platform?

We were about saying "of such is the Democratic heaven," but that would be too high a compliment, as we don't think there is any such place in the Democratic ranks. At any rate Brancy has too shrewd a sense of the money market, to lend serious attention to repudiation, unless, as the agent for Rothschilds, he wants to lay up the whole debt when the present bondholders have grown disgusted with Democratic equivocation. We cannot see what good can come from mailing Brancy out of the Democratic party by the Pendleton organ, unless it be to show how deep the wound in that quarter through the rejection of Young Greenbacks. There is the animus; there the sting. Pendleton and his party don't get any more considerable out the denial than Andrew Johnson in view of the waning glory of his Presidential career.

Look where we may we fail to find the unity of purpose so united by the opponents of the party. There is Brancy, disgusted; Pendleton unmoved; Blair aggrieved; Saxton doubtful; Brancy read out of the party, and a general splintering where there should be consolidated purpose. The hit at Brancy and the capitulation reminds us of a story that may illustrate what the greenback theorists really mean. It was proposed by a demagogue that there should be a fair division made of everything in the world amongst the people as a means of ensuring universal happiness. An objector said that if people started equal on Monday morning they would not be in that position on Saturday night. Pointing to the speaker who had made the assertion, the objector continued: "There is my friend; he has a great aversion to work; his stock of dollars are few; he spends freely, while I work hardly and save. I should have more on Saturday night than he, and in a few weeks our relative positions would be as marked as to-day. Would the gentleman kindly say how he proposes to meet this future apparent discrepancy in his scheme?" The demagogue, slightly abashed, said "if they decided every Saturday night, that would obviate the little difficulty." To which the objector replied, "the only objection he saw was that with such a system it appeared to him in a few months there would be nothing left to divide."

Also for the discord. Seymour is represented as a humiliation, Brancy as the agent of capitalists, and how they can agree with the division of lits of green paper until by course they are valueless, is more than we can understand.

Brancy is the first to be read out by the Pendleton organ, but will not be the last. According to the eternal fitness of things somely grumbling and discontent from the party that has feasted of its unity, but which the campaign and November decision will prove to be only a type of sand.

SEYMOUR AND HIS FRIENDS.

If Horatio Seymour had called the scores his friends only once on that memorable day when the fury of hell broke loose in the streets of New York, the plain, upright man would not have been of such an oppressed character. First he called manifestoes his friends, and scarcely had he uttered a sentence, fearful that they would forget the relationship, he said, "Let me assure you that I am your friend." This was to make sure. First, the mob was Seymour's friends; next, he was their friend. Even these two endearing words were not sufficient; so Seymour went into friendship of the past tense, telling the bloodthirsty mob they *had been* his friends. This was not deemed sufficient to establish the friendship, so Seymour will he had come to give them a test of his friendship.

We have this Seymour calling the mob his friends, secondly informing them that he was their friend, thirdly alluding to past friendship, and fourthly, giving a present test of friendship. Can friendship be more thoroughly established? This was from a Governor to a brutal mob. Seymour knew his friends and the friends knew Seymour.

In the hour of danger he tampered with the foes of the nation. When manifesting people were being brutally murdered, he called the murderers his friends. Did not Seymour know of the intention to create a diversion in favor of the South? Was he not cognizant of the intended riot before it took place?

Contrast what a man would have done who was not the friend of rioters and murderers. He would have hit the mob the prose, addressed them as foes of the country, and, if necessary, called out the military. There would have been no parleying, no promises. The thing was illegal; the conduct of the mob brutal; and if Horatio Seymour had acted patriotically and in accordance with the laws of the country, he would have thrown the mob they must obey and not have disgraced his manhood by associating them as his friends.

There can now be no doubt who will be the friends of Horatio Seymour. He set

"matter at rest for all time. He established friendship past, present and future, by the simplest mob that ever attempted to carry a New Haven.

Call on [illegible] for law, order, support a man [illegible] by his own confession stands firmly in [illegible] friendship with the [illegible] of New [illegible]. The nomination of such a man is an [illegible] to every sufferer who fought for the Union, an insult to every peaceable home in [illegible] country, a libel on our bonded free of [illegible], and a disgrace to christianity.

In his speech delivered in New York, June 25th, Horatio Seymour labored hard to show that the West was taxed without an equivalent return, stating that "the inflated taxes, tariffs, &c., are still more hateful to the West, as they are practical premiums given to Eastern manufacturers." Almost in the same breath, Mr. Seymour stated that the next election will turn upon this question: "Can the Congressional party succeed in their efforts to excite and array the industrial and monopoly interests against each other?" This is the very thing the "Congressional party" is striving to avoid, and the very thing Mr. Seymour is desirous of bringing about, in order to secure the advancement of his party and his own interests. The old free trade argument in the agricultural mind of the West, that tariffs are practically premiums given to Eastern manufacturers, should it prevail, will leave only one result—that of arraying the industries against the moneyed interests, and the consequent prostration of both, in which labor will suffer the most.

The workingmen who are now being so cruelly cajoled by the Democracy will bear this fact in mind, that Seymour and his party are in favor of free trade, which means either the closing of our mills and workshops, or the reduction of wages to a level with the pauper labor of Europe. Workingmen who desire to maintain the Republican rule of "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," will have little difficulty in choosing between the Democratic policy of free trade and ill paid labor, and the Republican policy of protection to American industry and prosperity of the laboring classes.

A Singular Case.

For some time past paragraphs have appeared relative to the alleged imprisonment of a girl named Mary Ann Smith, sixteen years of age, in the House of the Good Shepherd, New York, under the care of the Sisters of that institution, which has three departments, one or which is of a reformatory character. The father of the girl is a Roman Catholic. For some time prior to the removal of the girl to the institution, she was living with a respectable family at Newark, New Jersey, and there became thoroughly impressed with the idea that Roman Catholicism is not the true faith.

The father of the girl hated Methodism, and displeased at the attendance of the girl at the Methodist church, removed her to the House of the Good Shepherd, alleging that her conduct was bad and that he placed her there for moral restraint and reformation. An action was commenced by the friends of the motherless girl to remove her from a place where she did not want to be, and they instituted to her good conduct, alleging the only reason for the conduct of the father was his determination that his daughter should not be a Methodist.

The case was heard in the Supreme Court, Chambers, New York, on Friday last, before Judge Sutherland, when facts were given in evidence in accordance with our brief statement. Judge Sutherland made the following decision:—"This is a very embarrassing case and in one from which, but upon the whole I think the writ must be dismissed and the prisoner, Mary Ann Smith, remanded to the custody of the House of the Good Shepherd."

The girl is described as in a very distressed state of mind respecting the decision. The father has, by the conclusion of the Judge, a right to imprison his daughter in a reformatory institution without her consent, and though she was not dependent on him for support, to subject her forming her own opinion on religious matters. Those friends who have interested themselves in the case give the girl an exemplary character, and the generally expressed opinion is that the matter will not be allowed to rest with the decision of Judge Sutherland.

Common Sense.

Ex-Governor Orr, in his published address to the people of South Carolina, puts matters in a common sense light. He says, "if the new constitution is obnoxious, it is the fault of the intelligent white men who took no part in the Convention elections." Though ex-Governor Orr is in favor of qualified negro suffrage, he says "it is idle to expect any relief in regard to universal suffrage from the Democratic party."

If advantages were offered to those who called at a specified place, those who would not call could not justly say there were no advantages to be gained by calling. If "what" men stayed away from the polls they have no right to say there was nothing to be gained by attendance. They were invited to say how South Carolina should be governed, and if, in their absence, a majority decided contrary to what the grumblers thought, what plea is there for discontent?

Ex-Governor Orr's words in regard to the Democratic party in connection with the suffrage, may be looked upon as gospel. None know better than Democratic leaders the folly of attempting to base the suffrage from those who participated in the rebellion. The first step in placing the Democratic party in power, is to begin to restrict the suffrage in places where colored people had exercised it, would lead to disorder, perhaps rioting, even if the unconstitutionality of the attempt was put out of sight. There can be no help from the Democratic party to heal the wounds of the South, and the abstinence of South Carolina will secure their exclusion from the ranks of those opposing the common sense address of Ex-Governor Orr.

From Vicksburg we learn that many negroes are coerced should for the Democratic candidates, and, then voted the ballots ticket. In some instances in the State, the Democrats do not allow negroes who openly displease them to escape punishment. In Texas county a black man was disposing of Seymour tickets. He was enticed to leave, was after words arrested at night for being out and had to go. As he went out of town he was pursued and shot, the shots being heard in town. With his hands tied behind him, he threw himself into the river from the bridge, and as he was thrown into the river from where he was afterward taken and buried. These facts have been reported to the commanding General, who ordered an investigation. In two other places court was had to accomplish treasonable methods, and the special report of the Cincinnati Commercial says that in three places new elections will probably be ordered.

The Episcopal Church of England don't seem as if it would readily get over the heresy of Bishop Colenso. The theological controversy in Natal is as hot as ever, and has been complicated by a dispatch from the home government authorizing the Governor of Natal to prevent, if possible, the contemplated consecration of a new Bishop in the stead of Dr. Colenso, assumed to be disqualified or removed. The home government intimates that the salary of any Bishop taking part in such a proceeding will be stopped, and the appointment of the offender cancelled. Perhaps there was never more plainly shown the folly of unity of Church and State. The law of the State, in its highest interest, ruled that the Bishop had a right to hold the views he did, and the Bishops are trying to shift their brother, only show how they can work contrary to the State, when it suits their convenience.

Latest trials in England with cannon show that "a twelve-inch solid gun can pierce a fifteen-inch plate of solid hammered iron as if it were pasteboard. Thus have proved their their strongest ships and best forts and shields are nearly worthless, and that a bank of sand is a better defense than an iron fortress. The fault-gun can smash heavy ships wonderfully. All the efforts to bund it have failed, but its cost—one shot, though of admirable quality, refused failed—is when the pilgrim steel projectiles from rifled guns pulverize."

The New York *World* says that "the Democratic party recognizes the rights of the human mind." That was a cry when the Convention was so long in arriving at a decision; a fact found out on Tuesday, and one to be remembered just so long as it is read. If the Democratic had recognized the rights of the human mind, there would have been no war, no national debt. It was because they believed in the freedom of mind that the war came.

The Halifax *Chronicle*, Nova Scotia, threatens secession if the Canadian Parliament insists on the Confederation. It boldly says that 400,000 people in Nova Scotia are united and are backed by 30,000,000 of neighbors in the United States.

Professor Botti.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

SIR: I have read your article with pleasure on the same method planned to secure Prof. Botti's nomination. You have hit the right nail on the head. Being a working man I see that the opportunities of knowing how the call was got up, how names on the most profitable ways used to secure a few names. I was asked to sign the call, but could not exactly see it, as I have already suffered, financially and otherwise, through being mixed with the wire pullers of the Botti movement.

Why were not the names of the hard-handed sons of toil published in the call? There is an absence of the names that working men would naturally expect to find. There are names there the appearance of which are synonymous with failure. Under pretense of sympathy with the working classes, they are extremely watching their chances to ride into power, put their fortune into the money bags, and then they will look, count and look with contempt on the means they used to secure their ends.

I have been "used" enough by this class of lip patriots. They have not, many of them, the fancy coming to screw themselves honestly Democrats, but they Republicans. They are a nuisance of small hate and water; men spoiled by their trade, which they have practised so long that the tricks have become part of their nature.

There are plenty of working men in this city who understand the men I so rate to as well as I understand them myself, and it is not unlikely that they will lose of a few of their mean performances in regard to their vaunted advocacy of labor before they go far on their way in this attempt to drag forward a candidate for their own advantage.

A WORKING MAN.

PITTSBURGH, July 13, 1868.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

THE NOVELTY WORKS.

ADAMS, McKEE & COMPANY.

At first glance one would be at a loss to perceive any novelty in an establishment which devotes its attention exclusively to the manufacture of articles in common use and daily demand. The novelty, we may premise, consists in the variety, extent and rapidity with which the articles are made, rather than the uses to which they are applied. In these respects the establishment which heads this article is fully entitled to the name which has become a household word throughout the greater portion of the country. We doubt if there is another establishment outside of the United States which manufactures the variety of articles turned out daily in this immense manufactory, which extends from Grant to Wilkin a few feet of Ross street, and from First to Brecklaridge (the upper end of Water street), thus occupying five-sixths of a block, also takes in a portion of the block lying between First street and—well the only public square we can boast at present, formerly occupied by the old Scotch Hill market house. We say we doubt if there is another establishment outside of the United States which makes a greater variety of articles, large and small, than the NOVELTY WORKS—there is nothing similar to it in the United States we may add. Here the visitor will find an endless variety of scales, locks, corn shellers, corn mills, coffee mills, wrenches, sausage stuffers, meat cutters, fire iron stands, umbrella stands, pew book racks, dumb bells, bedstead castors, hall pulls, adjusted wabbits, wardrobe hooks, bolts, hinges, copying presses, everything in fact from the smallest sash pulley to a beam capable of weighing ten tons, not to mention everything in the shape of Malleable castings invented for any and every purpose. This may seem like drawing a long bow. The NOVELTY WORKS reminds us so much of a famous Retail Notion Store in a New England city that we are tempted to relate an incident concerning it which we deem *apropos* to the subject. A visitor in the city who was in search of an article of the kind, and in its commonplace character seemed to be wholly unknown or ignored by the establishments where the gentleman confidently hoped to find it, at the end of a weary day's search, 8, 9 or 11 is obliged to overhaul his town that couldn't afford a boot-jack."

"Have you been to Black's Notion Store?" queried a sympathizing friend.

"No! Why, where is it?"

"Why, it's a common saying here that if you want a thing that you can't find anywhere else, or that nobody else has got, no matter what, go to Black's. I've seen many a hat you had lost on that."

The gentleman hastened to Blacks, where, after describing the article he sought, he observed an assistant disappear in the rear part of the saying. Presently in the same manner we assort that whatever may be in search of any article whatsoever can find a head of mixed tacks, and will find the article he wants in grass or dozen packages at the NOVELTY WORKS. Or more properly speaking, if there is anything a man nothing, but which common use has rendered absolutely indispensable in the household, counting room or factory, we mentally include in a limitless extent in a single department.

THE FOUNDRY

Occupies the greater portion of the ground floor of the establishment, and is divided into four departments, in each of which we observed a cupola. These four cupolas are placed very near each other, enabling the cupolas men to change them with as much ease as though the four were but one. Each cupola is in separate positions. As we have already described the process of moulding, we will only add that the main difference between this and other foundries is that the moulds for the castings are made in the trough, and with a rapidity which surprises the visitor as little less than marvelous. The sand is manipulated precisely as at other foundries, and the pattern of the article to be cast is placed in such a manner as to enable the workmen to remove it the moment the sand is removed down, when the flask mould is deposited on the floor, and the iron poured in. The "run" is made in connection with these moulds, which at a distance resemble a series of vases of large brick. On the same floor with the foundry are

THE CURRYING DEPARTMENT

In which the castings are placed preparatory to their journey up-stairs to the filing room or machine shop. These barrels are long cast iron and wood cylinders perforated with a number of holes through which the sand and dust escapes as fast as the attrition occasioned by the revolving cylinder removes it from the castings. A peculiarity of this department is the absence of any flasks, being precisely like a bale, each one instead of running over a pulley it turns on a shaft, but fastened on a shaft, carries the castings to the top of the cylinder, where, in lieu of a cover, they are emptied out from the ground floor, and the flask is carried directly by an elevator.

A COVER WELL NOT

Will illustrate the system which is carried out in every department of the establishment. In a large room, set apart for this purpose, we found a man and five lads employed in making coffee mill hopes at the rate of two hundred and twenty dozen per week! One machine cut the blank into strips of the required thickness; a planer planed both sides of the strips at one time. One machine cut the sides of the hopes from the strips thus prepared. A boy then bored them at the same time. Another machine cut the hole in the upper side of the hopes for the hopper, and bored the nail holes. The latter were bored with perfect precision. The pieces were then ready for joining—every piece fitted exactly. One lad placed the nails in their places, another drove them home, and the box was complete. We fancy it would require more than one with rip saws and jack bather forty days to make the same number of boxes in the same time. The largest machine manufactured in the establishment is

THE REVOLVING STANDARD SCALES,

Which have been manufactured here during the last thirty-five years." During these thirty-five years, the experience of the proprietors has afforded opportunities for improvements which placed the Keystone Standard Scale as perfect in point of finish, durability and accuracy as any scale manufactured in the country. These scales are in very general use in the rolling mills, furnaces, forges, largest manufactories in and around the city, and throughout the West. While in the scale department we had an opportunity of observing the accuracy of a variety of scales, ranging in a range from a five pound counter to a three-ton platform scale. The beams, with a capacity from five pounds to ten tons were so evenly balanced that a ten-penny nail turned down. Above the scale department we found

THE JAPANNING ROOM.

A large proportion of the articles manufactured in the establishment, scales, copying presses, locks, latches, pew racks, ornamental brackets, &c., are japanned. The work is baked in four large ovens, which, we need scarcely add, are never permitted to remain unoccupied.

The concern makes all the brass work employed in the manufacture of the various articles of combined materials. The brass foundry is separate and distinct from the other departments, is large, convenient and admirably conducted. The same may be said of the pattern shop. Generally (we regret to acknowledge it,) pattern rooms are not models of order and system. Occasionally, however, we observe some pleasing exceptions to the rule. Our own opinion is decidedly favorable to the system and neatness which enables a man to place his hand upon any required pattern in the dark. And we have no doubt whatever as to the ability of the workmen in this department to find, at a moments notice, any required pattern. The concern, in addition to the articles already alluded to, is largely engaged in the manufacture of

MALLEABLE IRON.

A vast amount of articles are made of malleable iron alone; in others again it is combined with brass, ordinary iron castings, or other material. A large proportion of the nuts for iron axles, slat irons such as are used in buggy tows, top props, steps, rub irons, ferules, check loops, hooks, &c., are made of malleable iron. Besides manufacturing an infinite variety of malleable iron castings, the concern also does considerable malleable iron job work.

The concern can scarcely be said to make a specialty of any article, unless it is the scale already alluded to. Still, prominent among other articles, are found the "Janus faced" reversible lock, and Carpenter's spindle. The first are constructed in such a manner as to enable them to be adapted to any door opening either to the right or left hand, and of any thickness, by means of the spindle alluded to, which also obviates the use of washers or other complicated adjustments, features which, while enabling merchants to keep up their assortments with a small quantity, recommend this lock to carpenters and builders, owing to the ease with which it can be applied to doors.

THE PACKING DEPARTMENT.

Not the least among the novelties in the establishment is the rapidity with which the articles are inspected, packed in paper, labeled and boxed up. One man inspects nine hundred dozen of locks per week, and performs his work well. The bolts are shot, returned, and the general appearance of the lock examined critically. Of course some of them are imperfect; these he marks with the number of the workman who forgot that the more his haste, the less his speed in earning regular wages, and in a few days is obliged to overhaul his work again.

We found a number of girls employed in the packing department, whose easy movements in handling large quantities of articles, as these. A single girl makes forty dozen of spring latches, four others working at one table pack one hundred dozen of locks, and so on, and when done is done well; nothing unshapely or slovenly about it. If any one will examine the manner in which these articles are put up when they reach the store, (we have examined stock in more than one store,) they will form some idea of the celerity exhibited in the above performance.

Twenty tons of paper are consumed yearly in packages, and five hundred thousand feet of lumber in packing boxes! The concern patronizes the home manufacturers to the extent of eighteen or twenty thousand dollars per annum, and furnishes employment to two hundred and fifty hands. These figures, be it remembered, cover the actual operations for a year. In what is termed "good times," the concern employs upwards of three hundred operatives, with a proportionable increase of the items mentioned.

The manufacture of these scales was established in 1833 by the late Henry Adams, and was carried on under the name of Adams & McClintock, who was early identified with the history of Pittsburgh. In 1854 Mr. McClintock withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Adams continued the business in connection with his sons, purchased the exclusive right to make the Novelty Scales, and removed to the present location on the Monongahela and the Allegheny.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The ship John Bright is on her way with seven hundred and twenty persons for Salt Lake. Of that number one hundred and seventy-five were from Scandinavia, the remainder from Great Britain. Numbers of those who sailed on this vessel have been in the church twenty-five years and upward, and two of them were members in good standing thirty-one years since. Two other vessels will follow with full loads, one with Scandinavians.

The most intolerable case of drunkenness of which we have read was that of a man who last week fell into the water at Philadelphia, and who, when rescued, said it was a hard thing that a man could not go to sleep on a door-step without having water thrown over him.

Judging by the tone of English journals respecting the women of that country, the age of complicity and infidelity has passed. The common sense of the people has returned. It is gratifying to make that the new Lord Lyndhurst is to succeed Lord Cranworth as Lord Chancellor, vice Mr. Mrs. Grundy; that they delight to eclipse each other in show and profligacy.

Some friends, the chief butcher, says: "Every acre of wood is worth two of land, and it can be "filled" at one-thousandth part of the expense."

It is said that a complete collection of the political letters of Judge Chase within the last two months, is being prepared with a view to his running as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1872.

Thirteen thousand infidels, who had no entered into a treaty with the Commissioners at Ft. Laramie, have agreed to be at peace.

A clergyman in Montreal, Canada, has been fined for uniting in wedlock a widow aged forty-nine years to a susceptible youth of sixteen. The marriage has been annulled.

The Duke of Edinburgh has done a noble thing. Society in Australia wanted to take social revenge on Mr. Aspinall, who defended O'Farrell. The Duke knowing this showed kindness to the lawyer by inviting him on board his cabins to dine.

A saloon keeper in Toledo owed $600, was sent to jail for beating a man, had behaved badly to his wife through an acquaintance formed with another woman. The fancy woman, when the saloon keeper had gone to prison, assumed the monetary responsibility and turned the wife out. The women of Toledo, to the number of 1,000, broke all the windows in the place and revenged the cause of the wife.

They are beating America altogether in England and Europe on the woman's rights question. In France the women enter keenly into speculation. In England women are canvassing to raise election funds for their special candidates.

Query. Why do men choose hot weather for horse races and athletic sports? There seems something wrong in this, not in accordance with common sense.

Hydraulic Jacks have been established at the Woolwich (England) arsenal in the place of the heavy wagons formerly used to sling large ordnance. Two six pound jacks, worked each by two men, give the same result as the cumbersome and expensive machinery, while the expense is very small.

A white scoundrel named James shot dead a colored man merely because he was colored, at Eureka, Indiana. The white man is in jail.

At Fayetteville, Indiana, a mob surrounded the jail, took out a negro named Peters, in custody for abusing and assaulting a white woman and her daughter with criminal intent, and killed him. The crowd departed for their homes when the deed was done.

Lord Shaftesbury has introduced a bill into the English House of Lords, providing the kind of surplus Episcopal ministers shall wear when they read prayers. This is a blow at ritualism. If any disobey, the bill gives the Bishop of the diocese power to suspend offenders three months.

The White Fawn Ballet, at Niblo's Theater, New York, was presented 175 times in succession, giving employment to 250 persons, and bringing to the cash box upwards of $200,000.

New York is nearly cleared of its Democratic conventional visitors, and old residents are very glad of it. It was estimated up to Saturday that from 25,000 to 30,000 strangers had taken their departure.

Punch says, "beggar my neighbor" used to be played at cards—now it is an international game with bloated armaments.

Fun says that the date of the last execution in England was a mere public occasion.

It is proposed to supersede the office of the lamplighter in London, by a clockwork affected to the tops of the street lamps, which shall turn them full on at stated times every night, and shut them nearly off every morning. The gas being kept constantly burning during the day, with a small blue flame, only prevented against extinction by the wind.

It is reported that Garibaldi will march into the Papal States as soon as war commences in Germany.

Count Bismarck has purchased the residence of the late Lord Brougham at Cannes.

England has four times the number of paupers receiving relief than Ireland.

The editor of the Boston *Journal of Chemistry* ranks tobacco amongst the most deadly poisons. If it be so, it takes a long time to do its work, as we know an old man of ninety who says he has smoked tobacco for seventy-five years.

Dr. CUMMING is out with a new story. Having failed to predict truthfully the destruction of the world, he now treads safer ground. He says that the war in Abyssinia was foretold in holy writ. That is a safer venture. The war has taken place, and it is harmless whether it is proved from the Bible or not. Dr. Cumming is growing wiser as he is growing older. He staked his reputation on the destruction of the world—and it is better he lose, than the world be destroyed.

PERSONAL.

—It is rumored that Senator Conness is to be married to Miss Hildreth, a niece and ward of General Butler, as well as a beautiful and highly accomplished young lady.

—Swinburne is such a prey to morbid melancholy, says a London correspondent, that he has been ordered by his physician to travel.

—The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Alfred has a queer experience of Australia. He says: "At Adelaide they stole my jewels, at Melbourne my character, and at Sydney tried to take my life." It was time the boy went home.

—The citizens of South Bend, Indiana, and the surrounding country, are making preparations for a grand celebration at the former place, in order to appropriately welcome Hon. Schuyler Colfax when he returns from Washington. When Congress adjourns he will leave for Chicago, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road. The next day he will leave for South Bend, where the celebration will take place at night. It is proposed to send an extra train, so that Chicagoans can join in the enthusiasm and rejoicing. Should Congress adjourn between the 20th and 25th, or about that time, as is probable, it is also probable that Mr. Colfax, and the gentlemen accompanying him, will leave for the mountains on the third of August.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Hon. W. H. Logan, a brother of General John A. Logan, died at Murphysboro, Jackson county, Illinois, on Sunday last. Gen. Logan was present at his death. Mr. Logan was a member of the House of Representatives of Illinois in the session of 1865, and won an excellent reputation. At that time he was a Democrat, but after his return to his constituents, declared his intention thereafter to take his place in the ranks of the Republicans.

—The will of the late Colonel Hazard, of Enfield, Conn., disposes of $2,000,000 of property. The revenue stamps on the documents amount to $456. There are no debts against the estate, of which Gov. Bullock, Mrs. Hazard and his daughter Fanny are executors. The property consists largely in railroad shares, and is left chiefly to his direct heirs. To his grandchild, the son of Gov. Bullock, he leaves $25,000, and Mrs. Bullock and Miss Fanny Hazard are made residuary legatees. Two churches at Hazardville and one at Enfield, as well as the Hazardville Institute, were also remembered liberally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUGAR,

SUGAR, SUGAR.

A large stock of fine Sugars, White and Yellow, just received and for sale at the lowest market rates, at the Red Front Family Grocery Store of

J. H. OSBORNE,
No. 66 LIBERTY STREET,
Next door to Fifth Avenue.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of CHARLES MILLER & CO., in the Novelty Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th inst. CHARLES MILLER is authorized to collect all moneys due the firm, and pay all debts owing by the same. The business will be continued at the same place in a new building, by CHARLES MILLER, under the name of CHARLES MILLER, MILLAR & CO. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them to CHARLES MILLER, MILLAR & CO., in order that they may be settled.

CHARLES MILLER,
MILLAR,
WM. J. MILLAR.

McKeesport, 13th July, 1868.

FOR SALE.

Desirable Residence and Grounds.

That very desirable property, situate on the corner of Marion and Bluff streets, having a front of 150 feet on Bluff street, and 200 feet on Marion, is a three-story Brick Dwelling, containing Seven Rooms and finished Attic, Bath room, Gas and Water, Hot and Cold, Slate Roof, Marble Mantels and Carriage House. The yard is beautifully laid out in Fruit and Shade Trees. Terms easy. Apply corner of Marion and Bluff, commanding a delightful view. Possession given at once.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
No. 115 Fourth street.

PRODUCE.

200 barrels Dried Apples;
25 bags Dried Peaches, at 8 cents p lb;
5 bbls Sweet Cider;
5 bbls Champagne Cider;
10 bbls Pickles; 10 bbls Vinegar;
5 bbls Sorghum; 25 boxes Cheese;
1 box Ginseng;
50 boxes Sperm Elective Soap;
25 boxes Dobbins' Chemical Olive Soap;
50 kegs Lard;
20 dry Butter Pails, with lids;
5 M XX Flour, Ohio.

Fresh BUTTER and EGGS in store and for sale by

VOIGT, MAHOOD & CO.,
237 LIBERTY STREET.

WEEKLY REGISTER
OF
New Books

Lake George—Its Scenes and Characteristics, by J. Wesley Jones. Illustrated. $1 50
Peter Parley's Tales for a Child, by Two Friends. 1 50
The Elements of Agriculture—A Book for Schools. 1 00
Ellen Middleton. 1 75
The New Testament of Jesus Christ and Saint Paul, translated into English from the Greek, by Baker; cheap edition. 2 75
Life and Services of General U. S. Grant, by J. T. Headley. 1 50
Parochial and Plain Sermons, by John Henry Newman. 4 50
Speeches of Thaddeus Stevens. 2 00
Speeches of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley. 2 00
Speeches of Hon. Schuyler Colfax. 1 50
Life of Andrew Johnson, United States; by Rayon. 2 00
Life of Tom Thumb, his Wife, a Journal of a Pleasant Journey; by Juda Ward Howe. 2 00
Life of Dr. Kane, by Dr. Hayes. 2 00
Burns' Complete Works; Globe edition. 2 00
Burns' Poetical Works; Globe edition. 1 00
Topics. Paper, 50 cents. 1 00

FOR SALE BY
ROBERT S. DAVIS,
93 WOOD STREET.

WE ARE SELLING
AN EXCELLENT
WHITE SHIRT
For $2 50,
Other Fine Furnishing Goods
IN PROPORTION.
GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
62 FIFTH STREET.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
At Less Than Cost,
AT

The Daily Commercial

Newspaper Errors.

Concerning errors, made in connection and conversation, as occurring in the newspapers of the day, we have to say that we have no desire to be exempt from criticism in the matter of sending out erroneous statements, or in the statement of the printer, regarding of the good nature, or ignorance of the writer. The case in point, however, was a slight, error, indeed, but it is a slight error which often influences the production of the "appearance of evil," leading the hundreds of readers more influenced by the composition's mind from the various parts of the newspaper, than by a careful analysis of paragraphs, is possible of the difference between upon any publication, and regards as unworthy what is known upon an immaterial blunder. It is related that a celebrated English orator once delivered before a certain parish which should be nameless, a most powerful and eloquent address upon the subject of the "Life and Resurrection of Christ," which, with the exciting caption, "The Life and Resurrection of Thomas Lincoln." The blunder is understood to have run into the printer's devil.

A religious paper noticed, as an old typographical error, that "a new church has been founded at Brooklyn, New Jersey, under the auspices of Plymouth." The compositor was a supporter for sugar cane.

An editor wrote a scathing article on the failure, in the course of events, of "birds of prey," and the printer made it "birds of paradise." When the paper was issued, he was rather shocked to discover that an unfortunate typographical error had made him say "birds of prey" instead of eighteen per cent. per month.

A reporter for a London paper went to the funeral of a coroner's jury. "died from heart disease," and the public gained the information that the jury died from the deceased "died from her carriage."

A New York paper finally simplified the words of a young man. "Shall we whose souls are weighted with wisdom from on high."

From different sources we condense the following:

"Wanted—A young man to take charge of a paper where none of a religious turn of mind." A school committee wrote, recently, "We have a school house large enough to accommodate one hundred pupils for stories high." A newspaper says: "A child was run over by a locomotive, two years old and entirely crushed." Speaking of a man who never quite drowned, a correspondent says: "A projection against the sun, used by ladies made of cotton and of cambric." Speaking of a man who never quite lost the use of gentlemen's limbs or calf ends." In writing concerning a celebration, says: "The procession was very long and extended over two miles in length. It was also a procession of no. Poetry, the Chaplain."

During the Mexican war one of the English correspondents hurriedly announced as an important item of news from Mexico, "Gen. Santa Anna and all his men had lost a battle." Some other paper informed the public, not long ago, that "a man in a brown overcoat was run over by a locomotive, and brought home in a wheelbarrow

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

BOILERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BEDSTEAD FACTORY.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS.

CORKS AND BUNGS.

CARPETS.

DRY GOODS.

DRUGGISTS.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

FOUNDRIES.

FLOUR DEALER.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &C.

HAIR WORKERS.

IRON SAFES, &C.

IRON RAILINGS FENCES.

INSURANCE.

JEWELERS.

MACHINERY.

MILLINERY, &C.

ROOFING.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

STEAM CUAGES.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

STORAGE.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &C.

TINNERS' STOCK.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

FOR FOR SEYMOUR.

A Rallidiction of the "Battery."

A Spontaneous Demonstration.

SPEECHES OF LOCAL POLITICIANS.

Some Forgot the Names of their Candidates.

Sorry One Present on Office, to spell to home who were Not.

The meeting of the "committee," called last night, at the "old factory," to ratify the nomination of Seymour and Blair, was gathering early as a token based on the amount of fuel consumed already. We reached the ground at 8 o'clock, and found the place in possession of a large crowd of boys, girls, men, women and old men and two hundred men, more or less, of a political turn of mind. The Democratic Club, with a full turnout of members, and headed by a band of music, was present, and the